



THE Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

Edinburgh, Tuesday September 18, 1722.

From the Evening Post, September 13.

This Day we had one Mail from France, and one from Flanders.

Paris, September 19.

THE Assembly of the Nobility of Champaign, who according to ancient Custom, used to compliment the Kings by Deputies at the Coronation, are not to be admitted to that Honour this Time: The prime Minister, having thought fit to suppress that Ceremony. The Prince de Rohan and the Count de Evereux are making great Preparations for receiving the King, when his Majesty passes thro' their Governments, in his Way to and from Rheims. The Duke de Noailles is banish'd the Court, but not confined to any particular Residence, provided he comes no nearer this City than 50 Leagues. The Cardinal de Rohan and the Prince his Brother have begun to send their Baggage to Rheims, where they design to appear with great Magnificence, having no less than 300 Livery Servants. There was lately sent to that City the Canopy, used at the Coronation of Henry, who was Founder of the Order of the Holy Ghost, his present Majesty being to sit under it the Day after his Coronation, when he holds the first Chapter of that Order. The Cardinal Dubois has settled in his House two Offices, one of the Affairs of the Church, the other for the Finances; in the latter his Eminency has appointed for his Chief Clerk Mr. Robin, who returned lately from Spain, where he was employed as Commissary by his Catholic Majesty, and under him Mr. Horon, who was Receiver General of the Finances. On the 4th Instant all the Clerks of the Visa and Fanation were dismissed, from whence 'tis conjectured, that no Tax will be laid upon any Sums under 100000 Livres.

This Evening the Trenches will be opened for the Siege of the Fort near Versailles, in the Presence of his Majesty and the whole Court, the Siege is to be continued to the 30th. Instant. The Time of the Departure of his Majesty for Rheims is not fix'd yet.

From

The Continuation of what we had in our Last.

The Primitive Heroes ventured their Lives for the Good of others; but these Mock-Heroes expose others to Danger and Death for the Good of themselves, and their own personal Renown; and all the Time stay at Home and wait for Fame in a whole Skin. They slaughter Thousands who obey them, and undo Millions who ought not to obey them, and all to enslave others, who neither wish nor do them any Harm, and with whom they have nothing at all to do. Even most of the Instruments they make use of, are made as miserable as those whom they Oppress; and few or none share the Benefit of their Plunder, but such as wanting Meat of their own to gain an honest Subsistence, prey upon those that do. So strongly does Misery thrive under their Influence, and nothing else!

They keep themselves poor, suspicious, and in a State of War with their own Subjects, whom they justly suspect for their worst Enemies, because they supply them with constant Reasons to be so; and therefore they live in a perpetual State of Rapine and Enmity towards them, and in a continued dread of Violence and Revolts from them; instead of giving them fatherly Protection on their Side, and receiving from them cheerful and faithful Allegiance on the other; and all for the fruitless and imaginary Glory of the Conquest, and of Dominion over their Fellow-Creatures against their Will; or in other Words, of being skilful Pillagers and Oppressors, and successful Murderers.

It is however, not to be wonder'd at, that whilst so many Princes are beset with Sycophants always ready to applaud at a Venture their wildest Sallies and Designs, or with Traitors, who finding their own vile Advantages in them, are ever determin'd to abet and execute them. I say it is not strange that Princes in these Circumstances should run frequently into wild Freaks and pernicious Enterprizes, to the Ruin of themselves and their Subjects. But it is stupendous, that these their baneful Instruments and the worst of Foes shou'd be able in any Instance to persuade Nations to dance after their destructive Maggots, and be contented to be undone, to make some of the worst Men amongst themselves Rich and Saucy.

What have the People in any Monarchical Government ever gain'd by the Conquests made by their Princes, but to be made Slaves, or if they were Slaves before, worse Slaves, and have their Chains riveted yet faster? For, besides that these Conquests give him a Pretence and an Ability to keep more Troops and consequently encrease his Power over them; the conquered Nation will find a sort of Revenge in joining to reduce their new Masters to the same wretched Condition with themselves, and perhaps find an Opportunity of conquering the Conquerors. One Nation will be plaid upon another, and neither will be trusted to the Guard of their own Countrymen; the Soldiers of the Country will be quartered upon the Other, and kept at a great Distance from Home; left by constant Conversation with their Relations, Friends and Neighbours, they should contrary to their Duty, warp towards the Love and Interest of their Country; and indeed in most Countries where Troops are kept, they are always removed from Place to Place to prevent their Friendship and Correspondence with the Natives.

What did *England* gain formerly by their Conquests upon the Continent, but Wars, Slaughtering, and Poverty to themselves, and to their Princes precarious Foreign Provinces at an *English* Expence; and had standing Armies been then the Fashion of the World, *England* would doubtless conquered it self into Slavery. The *Romans*, when they had extended their Conquests, so far and wide, that they were forced to keep Provincial Armies to awe and preserve the conquered Countries, became a Prey to those Armies; and their Emperors afterwards durst no longer trust to *Roman* Troops, but encreas'd their Slavery by the help of those Nations whom they had conquered, and who became, in their Turns, Masters of those who had master'd them.

When *Alexander* had ventured his own Army of *Macedonians*, and the best Men in *Greece*, to ruin *Persia*, and a great Part of the World, which had given him no Provocation; what Advantages did *Greece* and *Macedon* reap from his Mighty Victories and Conquests, but to become a little Province of a great barbarous Empire, which by their Arms and Proves he conquer'd, and exhausted them of all their bravest Men to preserve? Their Condition would still have been worse if he had left a Successor behind him to have preserved the whole Empire entire, who would have made *Persia*, or some other Province the Seat of it, and govern'd *Greece* at Distance by *Balthars*; and as it was, he left it in a State of constant War and Depredation, and they were tost and tumbled from one Oppression to another, till they found a sort of Relief in being conquered by the *Romans*.

What did the *French* gain by the long Wars and many Conquests of their late great Monarch, but extream Poverty, severe Servitude, great Depopulation, and general Bankruptcy? So much did they suffer by his Acquisitions, and so dear did they pay for his pernicious and vain Glory!

What did the *Swedes* gain by the Conquests of the late King, but to lose them again, as they got them, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure. and to be reduc'd to such Weakness, as to want the Assistance of their Neighbours to preserve them from falling under the Power of a Prince, whom, by conquering him, they taught to conquer them?

And if the conquering Countries are such miserable Losers by Conquest, what must be the doleful Condition of the Conquered, which are considered only as the Sources of Plunder, and the professed Objects of Oppression? Almost all *Europe* are Witnesses of the brutish Havock the Conquerors make, and of the dismal Scenes of Ruin they leave behind them. If the late *French* King could have conquered, or bought, or surpriz'd the united Provinces, (which by all these generous Means he endeavour'd) from the richest and most populous Republick upon Earth, they would have been now a Nest of beggarly Fishermen, and in a lower Condition, if possible, than any of the fine *French* Provinces, which had the Honour of being govern'd by that pater-

nal Prince. Never was such such Mockery for a Prince to publish Reasons to a People, with whom they had nothing to do, why they shou'd be conquered by him: when, let their Condition be as ill as it will, it is an hundred to one, nay 'tis almost certain that he will make it ten times worse.

Alas for that Nation whose Prince is a Heroe, says an excellent and an amiable French Writer, who saw with Sorrow the woeful Condition of his own Nation, from the metciless and unnatural Affection of Heroism in the then King.

The same admirable Author, in another Place, gives us a lively Image of Heroes and Conquests in these Words, which he makes *Tels-nachus* speak, as he views the Field of Battle, filled with Carcasses and drench'd with Blood, 'Such are the heavy Evils that follow Wars! What blind Fury urges unhappy Mortals? So few are the Days that they have to live upon the Earth, and so miserable do they make these few Days! Why will they run thus headlong into the Jaws of Death, which is of it self making hasty Approaches to devour them? Why add to many frightful Desolations to a short and bitter Life, made so by Heaven already? Men are all Brethren, and they tear and Butcher one another, more unnaturally Fierce and Cruel than the wild Beasts of the Desert! Lyons make not War upon Lyons nor Tygers upon Tygers: They attack only Animals of a different Species: Man, Man alone, in spite of his Reason, does Things that Creatures without Reason would never do.

But why these bloody Wars? Is there not Land enough in the Universe to satisfy all Men with more than they can cultivate? Are there not vast Tracts of desert Lands, so vast that Mankind is not sufficient to fill them? How then, a false Glory, a vain Title of Conqueror, which a Prince is fond of, kindles War far and wide; and one single Man, thrown by Heaven into the World in Wrath, sacrifices brutally so many others to his Vanity? His Glory requires it, and all must perish before him. Countries swim in Blood, Towns and Cities suffer the devouring Flames, and what escapes from the Sword and the Fire, Famine more cruel than both, must consume; and all that this Man, who thus sports himself with throwing all human Nature it self into Pang, may find in this general Destruction his Pleasure and his Glory. What monstrous Glory! Can we too much despise, too much abhor these monstrous Men, who have thus forgot Humanity; without being Men, they set up for Demigods; and earn the Curses, instead of what they aim after the Admiration of Ages to come.

Oh, with what Tenderness should Princes undertake Wars? That they ought to be strictly Just, is not enough; they must be strictly necessary, necessary for the Publick Good. The blood of the People ought never to be shed but to save the People, and the Occasion ought to be extreme. But flattering Counsels, false Ideas of Glory, vain Jealousies, boundless Rapaciousness under specious Disguises, and rash Engagements, draw all Princes precipitately and insensibly into Wars which prove fatal to them. In them they hazard all without Necessity, and do as much Mischief to their Subjects as to their Enemies.

Thus the Divine late Archbishop of Cambray, from whom I have translated this affecting Passage. It is a Book that has Ten thousand Excellencies, and ought to be read by all Mankind.

I conclude with wishing that all Nations would learn the Wisdom of the prudent *Sanso*, who, when the Heroe his Master madly attack'd the Wind-Mills and the Lyons, stood at a safe Distance and in a whole Skin. If the governing *Don Quixotes* will Fight right or wrong, let them Fight by themselves, and not sit at Home and wantonly sacrifice their People against Wind-Mills and Pulling-Mills.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

C A T O.

From the London Gazette, September 11.

Whitehall, September 10. An humble Address of the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Wreklow, at an Assizes held at Wreklow, the 10th Day of July 1721, having been transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has by him been presented to his Majesty.

Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Constantinople, July 15. O. S. The Advices which this Court receives from Persia are so various and uncertain, that they are resolved to send a Minister thither, to be informed of the true State of Affairs in that Country. An Aga is accordingly appointed to set out in two Days for that Kingdom, with a small Retinue; he carries with him Letters from the Grand Seignor and Grand Visier, both to the King of Persia, and to the Chief of the Rebels, and is instructed, as we are informed, to offer his Mediation, in case he find a Disposition in both Parties to accept it; this Court being come to a Resolution, neither to take Advantage of the present Conjunction, to make any Conquests upon Persia, nor to favour the Rebels against that King.

London, September 13.

To-morrow or next Day the Artillery in Hyde Park will be sent back to the Tower, and the Troops encamped there will probably break up about the latter End of next Week.

From

From the St. James's Evening Post, September 13.

Paris, Sept. 18. The extraordinary Preparations for the King's Coronation are continued, and the Officers and Ministers of State who are to assist thereat, have sent their Equipages to Rheims, whither they intend to set out very speedily. 'Tis expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the several Courts for the Cambray Congress, will be present. Mean-time his Majesty applies himself to the Study of State Affairs; in which the Duke Regent spares no Pains fully to instruct him.

They write from Marfeilles, that all continues well there and free of Infection.

Brussels, Sept. 15. We hear from Cambray, That the Plenipotentiaries there continue to visit, and hold Conferences touching several Points to be discussed at the ensuing Congress, which, 'tis now presumed, will not be opened till after the French King's Coronation.

Hague, Sept. 12. Some Days ago Prince Kurakin, the Czar's Minister, had Audience of the States Deputies.

They write from Petersburg, that there was a Report of the Czar's being on his Return from Astracan.

Laghorn, August 29. 'Tis confirmed from Lucca, That the Pretender is actually set out Post from that Republick, but whither, is not known. We hear, that as long as he staid there he kept a publick Table every Day for Ten Guests, and touched many Persons for the King's Evil, after which he put a Medal about their Necks, representing St. Edward on one Side, and on the Reverse, Three Ships at Sea.

London, Sept. 13. Last Tuesday his Royal Highness the Prince dined *Incognito* in the City, and returned in the Evening to Richmond.

The Lord Bishop of London continues undisposed of a Stoppage in his Stomach.

The Right Honourable the Countess Dowager of Sunderland was Yesterday about Noon delivered of a Son, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

On Monday Morning Mr. Drummond was seized, and committed into the Custody of a Messenger.

London, Sept. 13. Whereas it was inserted in this Paper of *Tuesday, Septem. 4.* That a great many young Men were imprisoned in the Castle of Leicester, for engaging themselves to make a Disturbance in that Town in favour of the Pretender: That Report, we are now well assured, is false, and that the Matter of fact is as follows; *viz.* Information was given to the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leicester, of 5 or 6 Persons being at an Alehouse at Ansty, who were lifted by a Person to them unknown, for the Pretender, three Years and an half since, three of them are committed to Goal, two of which were about 17 Years old, and moved their Age in Excuse, and that they were drunk, and knew not what they did. This is the Truth of the Fact, nor is there Search made: after, nor Information given against any more.

From the Flying Post, September 13. 1722.

Rome, August 29. Sunday-evening there was a Horse-race without the Gate Pia, and the Prize being very considerable, there was a great Company of the Nobility: Next Morning the Pope declared Mr. Massey, who is now Extraordinary Nuncio at Paris, to be his Nuncio in Ordinary at the French Court, and to assist in that Quality at the King's Coronation. The same Day the Bavarian Minister had a private Audience of the Pope, in which he notified the Marriage of the Electoral Prince with the Emperor Joseph's 2d Daughter, and obtained a Dispensation for his marrying within the 4th Degree of Consanguinity: Mr. Caraccioli designs also to throw off the Prelatical Habit, and to get a Dispensation from the Pope for that End. Three Canons are lately come hither from Portmahon, to complain to the Pope against the English Governor: To which the Pontiff answered, that he would write to the Emperor, to desire him to use his good Offices at the British Court to obtain them speedy Satisfaction. 'Tis said that Mr. Cesi will be made one of the Canons of St. Peter's Cathedral, in the Room of the English Abbot Howard deceased.

The

The Gentleman who came to the King's Troops in Scotland mentioned in our List, being ask'd by the commanding Officer of the King's Troops what Number there were of the Highlanders; told him, that he could not exactly tell, but would the next Morning by Sun-rising, which he did, and told him they consisted of about 300; and the Earl of Seatorth with them.

We hear Orders are given for bringing over more Troops from Ireland;

Wye's Letter verbatim, September 13. 1722.

Letters from Dantzick confirm Count Kingsky's Arrival at Warsaw, and say; That among other Commissions that Minister had lately at the Czar's Court, one was to propose the Evacuation of Livonia to the Crown of Poland for an Equivalent; to which his Czarish Majesty answered, That he should on all Occasions be glad to manifest his Regard and Compliance to the Emperor of Germany; but as to the Province of Livonia, which he has subdued by Arms, and incorporated with his Empire by a perpetual Peace: 'Tis a Point so much the more impossible to be consented to, that he never can condescend even to let that Dutchy, which has cost him so much Blood and Treasure, fall into the Hands of any Potentate whatsoever.

The Czar very well knows the Advantages of having Livonia in his Possession; by which 'tis said, he may upon Occasion march his Troops through some Part of the Polish Territories into Germany.

'Tis very strange, that no Account can yet be given when the Cambray Congress will be opened; whether this long and tedious Delay has been occasioned by some Demands relating to Gibraltar and Port-Mahon we cannot determine; mean while, the King of Spain's Orders for the Sailing of our South Sea Ships are still kept back; but perhaps if they should be deferred much longer, a Demand will be made by Great Britain concerning that Affair.

We hear from South Carolina, That they are going to open a Trade with the King of the 7 Towns of the Abecckos, who in a Speech to his Excellency Francis Nicholson Esq; assured, that he will never have any Thing to do with the French or Spaniards, providing he can be supplied with Traders and Goods from us.

The Treasurer of the Charter-house Convent at Paris, having as we lately mentioned, gone off with about 200000 Livres, and some Hundreds of Louis Dors; of the said Convent's Money, was last Saturday taken in Suffolk Street, by the Direction of the French Secretary, and on Monday was committed to Newgate, till Orders come from the French Court to send him back.

We have very deplorable Accounts from Boston in New-England, particularly, that the Indians at the Eastward have burnt and destroy'd Brunswick Town, also divers Vessels on the Sea Coast; and the Mills upon the Land, and likewise plundered, despoiled, and barbarously murdered many of his Majesty's good Subjects, and made an audacious and furious Assault upon one of the King's Forts; where his Majesty's Colours were flying: The Governor Samuel Shute Esq; had thereupon thought fit to issue a Declaration of War against the Indians, inhabiting the Eastern Parts of the Province, and appointed a solemn Fast to be observed on the 9th. of August last.

There are Abundance of Counterfeit Guineas and Half-guineas made abroad, part with Gold, and part with Bath Metal; but are to be discovered by some Defect in the Melting and in the Face.

General Cadogan is gone to his Seat near Reading for a Fourtnight, so that the Camp will not break up these three Weeks, if so soon.

The Attorney and Solicitor General attended the Council the other Day, to give their Advice concerning the Trials of the State Prisoners in the Tower; the Preparations for which 'tis said, are already begun.

The William and Mary Yacht is appointed to sail To-morrow for Holland; but 'tis thought, on his own private Affairs, and not on account of his being recalled.

(2286)
The Report of 7 Men of War to be fitted out for a secret Expedition, meets for the present with no great Credit: Mean-time 'tis said more Troops are sent for to Ireland.

'Tis said the Earl of Godolphin will be created a Duke.

A Centinel is placed at the Door of the Messenger where Mr. Drummond is lodged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

That there is to be sold, the Tenement built upon the rising Ground on the North Side of the Moulter-house-hill, consisting of two Lodgings all well box'd and painted, with a Flower Garden to each Lodging, and Office-houses, and an Acre of inclosed Ground, and about Five hundred Trees lately planted upon the said Ground, the said Tenement, &c. pays of yearly Rent 30 Pound Sterling: The Condition of the Sale and the Progress, is to be seen in the Hands of James Armer Writer in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Printed for Mr. William Rolland, by William Adams Junior and are to be Sold at the Printing-house in Carrubber's Close, where Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in. Those who have a-mind for the Caledonian Mercury may have it daily brought to their Lodgings, either in City or Suburbs, for 15 Shillings the Year; and they who call for it at said Printing-house, for 13 Shillings. 'Tis also sold at Mr. Alexander Symmer's Shop in the Parliament Close.

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